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(54) **DNA encoding CD 19**

(57) The present invention refers to a cDNA comprising the nucleotide sequence coding for CD 19, an expression vector containing said cDNA, a host cell containing said expression vector, and a method for producing CD 19 antigen containing the steps of culturing an above-mentioned host cell and isolating said antigen.

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1  GCGTAATCT GCTGCTGCA AAAAAAAAA CACCGCTAC CAGCGGTGT
51  TTGTTTGGCG GATCAGAGC TACCACTCT TTTTGGAG GACTGGCTT
101  CAGCAGAGCG CAGATACCA ATACTGCTCT TCTAGTGTAG CGGTAGTTAG
151  GGCACCACTT CAGCACTCT GTAGCAGCG CTACATACCT GGTCTGTGA
201  ATCTGTATAC CAGTGGCTG TCGCAGTGG CATACTGCT GTCTTACGG
251  GTTGACTCA ACAGATAGT TACCGGTAA GCGCAGCGG TCGGCTGAA
301  CCGGGGGTTC GTGCACAGC CCGCGTTGG AGCGCAGAC CTACACGAA
351  CTGAGATACC TACAGGTGA GGTATAGAA AGCGCAGCC TTCCGAGG
401  GAGAAAGCGC GACAGTATC CGTAAAGCG CAGGTGCGA ACAGCAGAC
451  GCACAGGCGA GCTTCCAGG GGAAGCGCT GGTATCTTA TAGTCTGTC
501  GGGTTTGGCG ACCTGTACT TGAGGTGCA TTTTGTGAT GCTGTGAGG
551  GCGCGCGAGC CTATGGAAG AGCGCAGCA CCGCAATTA CCGCGTCTT
601  TCTCAAGTA ACATTTTAA GCGGCGCTC ATTGATATG ATCGCGCGC
651  CTTCGCCATA AGCGCAGG CAGTAAAG CATACCGCT GGTGGGCTT
701  CCGAGCGGCC AAGCGAGCA GACTTAAT CTGCGCTAT CACTTTCGA
751  GTTTCGATC CTTCGCCAC CAGCATCAT TTGAAAGTC CGAAGAAAT
801  TGCTCCCTGC TTGTGTGTT GAGGTGCTG AGTAGTGGC GAGTAAAT
851  TAGCTACAA CAGCGAGG CTTGACGAC AATTGATCA AGATCTGCT
901  TAGGTTAGG CGTTTGGCG TGCTTGGCA TGTACGGCC AGATATAGC
951  GTTGACATTG ATTATTGACT AGTTATTAT AGTATCAAT TACGGGTCA
1001  TTAGTTTATA GGCATATAT GAGTTTCCG GTTACATAC TTACGGTAA
1051  TGCGCGCGCT GCTTGACCG CAGCAGCGC CGCGCATTT AGTCAATAA
1101  TGACGTATGT TCCATAGTA AGCGCAATG GCACTTCCA TTGAGTCAA
1151  TGCGTGAAT ATTACGTA AACTGCGAC TTGGAGTAC ATGAGTGTG
1201  TCATATGCA AGTACGCGC CTATTGAGT CATTGAGGT AATGCGCGC
1251  CTGGCATTA TGCGAGTAC ATGACCTAT GGGCTTTCC TACTTGCGG
1301  TACATCTAGG TATTAGTAT CCGTATTACC ATGGTATCG GGTTTGGCA
1351  GTACATCAAT GCGGTGAT AGCGTTTCA CTACAGGGA TTTCAGTTC
1401  TCGACCCAT TGAGTCAAT GCGAGTTGT TTTGCGACA AATGAGCGG
1451  GACTTTCGA AATGCTGTA CACTCGGCC CATTGAGTC AATGCGCGG
1501  AATTCCTGG CCGACTGGG GAGTGGCGG CCGTCAATG CTGCATATA
1551  GAGCTGCTT TTGCGCTGA CTGGGTCTCT CTGGTTAGC CAGATCTAG
1601  CTGGGAGCT CTCTGGTGA CTAGAGACC CACTGCTTA GCTCAATTA
1651  AGCTTTAGA GATCCCTGA CTGAGGGA TTTTCATAC CTACAGTTC
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FIG. 1

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1701 TGGCCTGCA GGTGCGGCC GCGACTCTAG AGGATCTTTG TGAAGGAACC
1751 TTAATTCTGT GGTGTGACAT AATTGGACAA ACTACCTACA GAGATTTAAA
1801 GCTCTAAGGT AAATATAAAA TTTTAAAGTG TATAATGTGT TAAACTACTG
1851 ATTCTAAITG TTTGTGTATT TTAGATTCCA ACCTATGGAA CTGATGAATG
1901 GGAGCAGTGG TGAATGCCT TTAATGAGGA AAACCTGTTT TGCTCAGAAG
1951 AAATGCCATC TAGTGATGAT GAGGCTACTG CTGACTCTCA ACATTCTACT
2001 CCTCCAAAAA AGAAGAGAAA GGTAGAAGAC CCCAAGGACT TTCCTTCAGA
2051 ATTGCTAAGT TTTTGTAGTC ATGCTGTGTT TAGTAATAGA ACTCTTGCTT
2101 GCTTTGCTAT TTACACCACA AAGGAAAAAG CTGCACTGCT ATACAAGAAA
2151 ATTATGGAAA AATATTCTGT AACCTTTATA AGTAGGCATA ACAGTTATAA
2201 TCATAACATA CTGTTTTTTC TTAATCCACA CAGGCATAGA GTGTCTGCTA
2251 TTAATAACTA TGCTCAAAAA TTGTGTACCT TTAGCTTTTT AATTGTAA
2301 GGGGTAAATA AGGAATATTT GATGTATAGT GCCTTGACTA GAGATCATAA
2351 TCAGCCATAC CACATTTGTA GAGGTTTAC TTGCTTTAAA AAACCTCCCA
2401 CACCTCCCC TGAACCTGAA ACATAAAATG AATGCAATTG TTGTTGTAA
2451 CTTGTTTATT GCAGCTTATA ATGGTTACAA ATAAAGCAAT AGCATCACAA
2501 ATTTACAAA TAAAGCATT TTTTCACTGC ATTCTAGTTG TGGTTGTCC
2551 AAACATCA ATGTATCTTA TCATGTCTGG ATCCTGTGGA ATGTGTGCA
2601 GTTAGGGTGT GGAAAGTCCC CAGGCTCCCC AGCAGGCAGA AGTATGAAA
2651 GCATGCATCT CAATTAGTCA GCAACCAGGT GTGGAAAGTC CCCAGGCTCC
2701 CCAGCAGGCA GAAGTATGCA AAGCATGCAT CTCAATTAGT CAGCAACCAT
2751 AGTCCCGCCC CTAATCCGC CCATCCCGCC CTAATCCG CCCAGTCCG
2801 CCCATTCTCC GCCCCATGGC TGAATAATT TTTTATTTA TGCAGAGGCC
2851 GAGGCCGCT CGGCCTCTGA GCTATTCCAG AAGTAGTGAG GAGGCTTTTT
2901 TGGAGGCCTA GGCTTTTGCA AAAAGCTAAT TC

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FIG. 1 (con't)

Description

Background

A basic tool in the field of recombinant genetics is the conversion of poly(A)⁺ mRNA to double-stranded (ds) cDNA, which then can be inserted into a cloning vector and expressed in an appropriate host cell. Molecular cloning methods for ds cDNA have been reviewed, for example, by Willimas, "The Preparation and Screening of a cDNA Clone Bank," in Williamson, ed., Genetic Engineering, Vol. 1, p. 2, Academic Press, New York (1981); Maniatis, "Recombinant DNA", in Prescott, ed., Cell Biology, Academic Press, New York, (1980); and Efstratiadis et al., "Cloning of Double-Stranded DNA," in Stelo et al., Genetic Engineering, Vol. 1, p. 15, Plenum Press, New York (1979).

A substantial number of variables affect the successful cloning of a particular gene and cDNA cloning strategy thus must be chosen with care. A method common to many cDNA cloning strategies involves the construction of a "cDNA library" which is a collection of cDNA clones derived from the total poly(A)⁺ mRNA from a cell of the organism of interest.

A mammalian cell may contain up to 30,000 different mRNA sequences, and the number of clones required to obtain low-abundance mRNAs, for example, may be much greater. Methods of constructing genomic eukaryotic DNA libraries in different expression vectors, including bacteriophage λ , cosmids, and viral vectors, are known. Some commonly used methods are described, for example, in Maniatis et al., Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, publisher, Cold Spring Harbor, New York (1982).

Once a genomic cDNA library has been constructed, it is necessary to isolate from the thousands of host cells the cell containing the particular human gene of interest. Many different methods of isolating target genes from cDNA libraries have been utilized, with varying success. These include, for example, the use of nucleic acid probes, which are labeled mRNA fragments having nucleic acid sequences complementary to the DNA sequence of the target gene. When this method is applied to cDNA clones of abundant mRNAs in transformed bacterial hosts, colonies hybridizing strongly to the probe are likely to contain the target DNA sequence. The identity of the clone then may be proven, for example, by *in situ* hybridization/selection (Goldberg et al., Methods Enzymol., 68:206 (1979)) hybrid-arrested translation (Paterson et al., Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 74:4370 (1977)), or direct DNA sequencing (Maxam and Gilbert, Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 74:560 (1977)); Maat and Smith, Nucleic Acids Res. 5:4537 (1978)).

Such methods, however, have major drawbacks when the object is to clone mRNAs of relatively low abundance from cDNA libraries. For example, using direct *in situ* colony hybridization, it is very difficult to detect clones containing cDNA complementary to mRNA species present in the initial library population at less than one part in 200. As a result, various methods for enriching mRNA in the total population (e.g. size fractionation, use of synthetic oligodeoxynucleotides, differential hybridization, or immunopurification) have been developed and are often used when low abundance mRNAs are cloned. Such methods are described, for example, in Maniatis et al., Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, *supra*.

Many functional eukaryotic proteins initially exist in the form of precursor molecules which contain leader or signal sequences at their N-terminal ends. These leader sequences bind to the cell membrane and draw the remainder of the protein through the lipid bilayer, after which the signal sequence is cleaved from the protein by a signal peptidase enzyme. The protein thus functions only after secretion from the cells (for example, insulin, serum albumin, antibodies, and digestive tract enzymes), or after the proteins have been anchored to the outer surface of a cell membrane (for examples, histocompatibility antigens).

The cell surface antigens characteristic of mammalian T lymphocytes are additional examples of proteins that anchor to the cell surface. In mammals, certain cells derived from bone marrow mature into lymphocytes, which are present in the lymphoid organs, including the thymus, spleen, lymph nodes, and lymphoid aggregates, and also circulate actively through the blood and lymph systems. Mature lymphocyte cells may be divided into two populations: thymus-dependent (T) lymphocytes and thymus-independent (B) lymphocytes. T lymphocytes migrate to the interior of the thymus, where they undergo differentiative proliferation. During their differentiation process, they express characteristic cell surface membrane alloantigens, including Thy-1, TLA, gv-1, Ly-1, Ly-2, Ly-3, and Ly-5. As they mature, T lymphocytes lose the TLA antigens and some of the Thy-1 antigens, and gain histocompatibility antigens, acquiring the membrane confirmation typical of the recirculating T lymphocytes. This is described, for example, by Mota, "Activity of Immune Cells," in Bier et al., eds., Fundamental of Immunology, 2d Ed, Springer-Verlag, Berlin, pp. 35-62 (1986).

T lymphocytes are involved indirectly in the formation of antibodies and their activities thus have required complex analysis of cell function, rather than simple antibody titer measurement. Partly due to this, their importance in development of immunologic competence was not recognized until relatively recently. Mature T lymphocytes synthesize and express an unique pattern of surface glycoprotein antigens which serve as markers for identification of different T lymphocyte subpopulations, including T helper cells, T suppressor cells, and T cytotoxic cells. Each of these subpopulations plays a very important role in regulating the immune system. (Mota, *supra*).

In humans, the functional and phenotypic heterogeneity of T lymphocytes is well accepted. Two major subpopulations are known; effector T cells mediating cellular immunity; and regulator T cells containing helper and suppressor T lymphocytes. These two subpopulations have been defined with heteroantisera, autoantibodies, and monoclonal antibodies directed at cell surface antigens. For example, earlier in their development, human lymphoid cells in the thymus express an antigen designated T11 which reacts strongly to a monoclonal antibody designated Cluster of Differentiation 2 (CD2), and react slightly with monoclonal antibody CD5 to cell surface antigen T1. During maturation, these cells lose T11 (CD2) and acquire three new antigens defined by monoclonal antibodies CD4, CD8, and CD1. With further maturation, the thymocytes cease to express cell surface antigens reactive with monoclonal antibody CD1, express the T3 antigen reactive with monoclonal antibody CD3, and then segregate into two subpopulations which express either T4 (CD4) or T8 (CD8) antigen. Immunologic competence is acquired at this stage, but is not completely developed until thymic lymphocytes migrate outside the thymus. (Mota, supra.) In contrast with the majority of thymocytes, circulating T lymphocytes express the T1 (CD5) and T3 (CD3) antigens. The T4 (CD4) antigen is present on approximately 55-65 % of peripheral T lymphocytes, whereas the T8 (CD8) antigen is expressed on 20-30 %. These two subpopulations correspond to helper and to suppressor and cytotoxic T cells, respectively.

In addition to providing a convenient means of distinguishing T lymphocyte subpopulations, these cell surface antigens are important for mature T cell activation and effector function. T cell activation involves a complex series of cell surface interactions between the T cell and the target cell or stimulator cell in addition to binding of the T cell receptor to its specific antigen.

For example, CD2, the human T cell erythrocyte receptor, allows thymocytes and T-lymphocytes to adhere to target cells (e.g. erythrocytes) and to thymic epithelium. This occurs via a specific molecular ligand for CD2, designated LFA-3, in humans, which is a widely distributed surface antigen. This phenomenon has long been employed to detect, assay and purify human cells producing antibodies to sheep erythrocytes and serves as the basis for the E-rosette test, first described by Zaalberg, *Nature*, 202:1231 (1964). CD2/LFA-3 interactions also have been shown to mediate cytolytic target conjugation (Shaw et al., *Nature*, 323:262-264 (1986), and the mixed lymphocyte reaction (Martin et al., *J. Immunol.*, 131:180-185 (1983). Anti-CD2 monoclonal antibodies can directly activate peripheral T-lymphocytes via an antigen-independent pathway (Meuer et al., *Cell*, 36:897-906 (1984), indicating an even wider immunoregulatory role for CD2.

Recognition that T lymphocytes are the main effectors of cell-mediated immunity and also are involved as helper or suppressor cells in modulating the immune response has resulted in a significant contribution to the increasing practical application of clinical immunology to medicine. The scope of this application includes defense against infections, prevention of diseases by immunization, organ transplantations, blood banking, deficiencies of the immune system, and a variety of disorders that are mediated by immunologic mechanisms. Moreover, immunologic techniques frequently are used in the clinical laboratory, as in the measurement of hormones and drugs. Clinical immunology is described, for example, in Weir, ed. *Handbook of Experimental Immunology in Four Volumes*: Volume 4: Application of Immunological Methods in Biomedical Sciences, 4th Ed., Blackwell Scientific Publications, Oxford (1986); Boguslaski et al, eds, *Clinical Immunochimistry: Principles of Methods and Applications*, Little, Brown & Co., Boston (1984); Holborow et al, eds, *Immunology in Medicine: A Comprehensive Guide to Clinical Immunology* 2d Ed., Grune & Stratton, London (1983); and Petersdorf et al., eds., *Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine*, 10th ed., McGraw-Hill, New York, publisher, pp. 344-391 (1983). Clearly, a more thorough understanding of the proteins which mediate the immune system would be of significant value in clinical immunology.

Use of mammalian expression libraries to isolate cDNAs encoding mammalian proteins such as those described above would offer several advantages. For example, the protein expressed in a mammalian host cell should be functional and should undergo any normal posttranslational modification. A protein ordinarily transported through the intracellular membrane system to the cell surface should undergo the complete transport process. A mammalian expression system also would allow the study of intracellular transport mechanism and of the mechanism that insert and anchor cell surface proteins to membranes.

One common mammalian host cell, called a "COS" cell, is formed by infecting monkey cells with a mutant viral vector, designated simian virus strain 40 (SV40), which has functional early and late genes, but lacks a functional origin of replication. In COS cells, any foreign DNA cloned on a vector containing the SV40 origin of replication will replicate because SV40 T antigen is present in COS cells. The foreign DNA will replicate transiently, independently of the cellular DNA.

With the exception of some recent lymphokine cDNAs isolated by expression in COS cells (Wong, G.G., et al., *Science*, 228:810-815 (1985); Lee, F. et al., *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, USA*, 83:2061-2065 (1986); Yokota T., et al., *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, USA*, 83:5894-5898 (1986); Yang, Y., et al., *Cell*, 47:3-10 (1986)), however, few cDNAs in general are isolated from mammalian expression libraries. There appear to be two principal reasons for this: First, the existing technology (Okayama, H. et al., *Mol. Cell. Biol.*, 2:161-170 (1982)) for construction of large plasmid libraries is difficult to master, and library size rarely approaches that accessible by phage cloning techniques. (Huyh, T. et al., In: *DNA cloning Vol. I, A Practical Approach*, Glover, D.M. (ed.) IRL

Press, Oxford (1985), pp. 49-78). Second, the existing vectors are, with one exception (Wong, G.G. et al, Science, 228:810-815 (1985)), poorly adapted for high level expression, particularly in COS cells. The reported successes with lymphokine cDNAs do not imply a general fitness of the methods used, since these cDNAs are particularly easy to isolate from expression libraries. Lymphokine bioassays are very sensitive (Wong, G.G., et al., Science, 228:810-815 (1985); Lee, F. et al., Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, USA, 83:2061-2065 (1986); Yokota, T. et al., Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, USA, 83:5894-5898 (1986); Yand, Y. et al., Cell, 47:3-10 (1986)) and the mRNAs are typically both abundant and short (Wong, G.G. et al., Science, 228:810-815 (1985); Lee, F. et al., Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, USA, 83:2061-2065 (1986); Yokota T., et al., Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, USA, 83:5894-5898 (1986); Yand, Y. et al., Cell, 47:3-10 (1986)).

Thus, expression in mammalian hosts previously has been most frequently employed solely as a means of verifying the identity of the protein encoded by a gene isolated by more traditional cloning methods. For example, Stuve et al., J. Virol., 61(2):327-335 (1987), cloned the gene for glycoprotein gB2 of herpes simplex type II strain 333 by plaque hybridization of M13-based recombinant phage vectors used to transform competent E. coli JM101. The identity of the protein encoded by the clone thus isolated was verified by transfection of mammalian COS and Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells. Expression was demonstrated by immunofluorescence and radioimmunoprecipitation.

Oshima et al., used plaque hybridization to screen a phage lambda gt11 cDNA library for the gene encoding human placental beta-glucuronidase. Oshima et al., Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, U.S.A., 84:685-689 (1987). The identity of isolated cDNA clones was verified by immunoprecipitation of the protein expressed by COS-7 cells transfected with cloned inserts using the SV40 late promoter.

Transient expression in mammalian cells has been employed as a means of confirming the identity of genes previously isolated by other screening methods. Gerald et al., Journal of General Virology, 67:2695-2703 (1986). MacKenzie, Journal of Biological Chemistry, 261:14112-14117 (1986); Seif et al., Gene, 43:1111-1121 (1986); Orkin et al., Molecular and Cellular Biology, 5(4):762-767 (1985). These methods often are inefficient and tedious and require multiple rounds of screening to identify full-length or overlapping clones. Prior screening methods based upon expression of fusion proteins are inefficient and require large quantities of monoclonal antibodies. Such drawbacks are compounded by use of inefficient expression vectors, which result in protein expression levels that are inadequate to enable efficient selection.

Summary of the invention

By means of the cloning method of the present invention, isolation and molecular cloning of the cell surface antigen CD19 has been accomplished. The nucleotide sequence of the gene cloned by the method of the present invention has been determined and the amino acid sequence of the encoded protein has been identified. The cloned gene is also the subject of the present invention. Once the gene encoding an antigen has been cloned according to the method of the present invention, that gene can be expressed in a prokaryotic or a eukaryotic host cell to produce the encoded protein or portion thereof in substantially pure form such as it does not exist in nature. Another aspect of the present invention relates to the substantially pure cell surface antigen. The primary amino acid sequences of the CD19 antigen has been determined. The invention thus also relates to the amino acid sequences of the antigen and to the nucleotide sequences encoding the antigen. The purified gene and proteins and protein of the present invention is useful for immunodiagnostic and immunotherapeutic applications, including the diagnosis and treatment of immune-mediated infections, diseases, and disorders in animals, including humans. It can also be used to identify, isolate and purify other antibodies and antigens. Such diagnostic and therapeutic uses comprise yet another aspect of the present invention. Moreover, the substantially pure protein of the present invention may be prepared as medicament or pharmaceutical composition for therapeutic administration. The present invention further relates to such medicaments and compositions.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1. Nucleotide sequence of expression vector pIH3

Nucleotides 1-589 are derived from pMB1 origin (pBR322 ori); nucleotides 590-597 are derived from the SacII linker (ACCGCGT); nucleotides 598-799 are derived from the synthetic tyrosine suppressor tRNA gene (supF gene); nucleotides 800-947 are derived from a remnant of the ASV LTR fragment (PvuII to MluI); nucleotides 948-1500 are derived from the human cytomegalovirus AD169 enhancer; nucleotides 1501-1650 are derived from HIV TATA and tat-responsive elements; nucleotides 1651-1761 are derived from pLNXAN polylinker (HindIII to Xba); nucleotides 1717-2569 are derived from pSV to splice and poly-Addition signals; nucleotides 2570-2917 are derived from the SV40 origin of replication (pvuII to HindIII); and nucleotides 2918-2922 are derived from pIVX, remnant of R1 site from polylinker.

Figure 3. Restriction map of the CDM8 expression vector

The CDM8 vector includes a deleted version of a mutant polyoma virus early region selected for high efficiency expression in both murine and monkey cells. Substantially all of the human immunodeficiency promoter region has been replaced with the cognate sequences of the human cytomegalovirus immediate early promoter, and by inclusion of a bacteriophage T7 promoter between the eukaryotic promoter and the site of cDNA insertion. Arrows indicate the direction of transcription.

Figure 5. Restriction Map of the piH3M vector

The direction of transcription is indicated by an arrow. Restriction endonuclease sites flanking the BstX1 cloning sites are shown.

Figure 6. Nucleotide sequence of the piH3M vector

There are 7 segments. Residues 1-587 are from the pBR322 origin of replication, 588-1182 from the M13 origin, 1183-1384 from the supF gene, 1385-2238 are from the chimeric cytomegalovirus/human immunodeficiency virus promoter, 2239-2647 are from the replaceable fragment, 2648-3547 from plasmid pSV2 (splice and polyadenylation signals), and 3548-3900 from the SV40 virus origin.

Figure 12. Nucleotide sequence of CD19

Detailed Description of the Invention

This invention relates to a novel method for cloning cDNA encoding a cell surface antigen and to a method of constructing cDNA libraries. It also relates to particular cDNA expression vectors and components thereof, nucleotide sequences or genes isolated by the method, substantially pure cell surface antigens encoded by the cDNA segments, and methods of using the isolated nucleotide sequences and encoded products.

In the following description, reference will be made to various methodologies known to those of skill in the art of recombinant genetics. Publications and other materials setting forth such known methodologies to which reference is made are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.

Standard reference works setting forth the general principles of recombinant DNA technology include Darnell, J.E. et al., *Molecular Cell Biology*, Scientific American Books, Inc., publisher, New York, N.Y. (1986); Lewin, B.M., *Genes II*, John Wiley & Sons, publisher, New York, N.Y. (1985); Old, R.W. et al., *Principles of Gene Manipulation: An Introduction to Genetic Engineering*, 2nd edition, University of California Press, Berkeley, CA (1981); and Maniatis, T. et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor, NY (1982).

By "cloning" is meant the use of in vitro recombination techniques to insert a particular gene or other DNA sequence into a vector molecule. In order to successfully clone a desired gene, it is necessary to employ methods for generating DNA fragments, for joining the fragments to vector molecules, for introducing the composite DNA molecule into a host cell in which it can replicate, and for selecting the clone having the target gene from amongst the recipient host cells. By "cDNA" is meant complementary or copy DNA produced from an RNA template by the action of RNA-dependent DNA polymerase (reverse transcriptase). Thus a "cDNA clone" means a duplex DNA sequence complementary to an RNA molecule of interest, carried in a cloning vector.

By "cDNA library" is meant a collection of recombinant DNA molecules containing cDNA inserts which together comprise the entire genome of an organism. Such a cDNA library may be prepared by art-recognized methods described, for example, in Maniatis et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual* supra. Generally, RNA is first isolated from the cells of an organism from whose genome it is desired to clone a particular gene. Preferred for the purposes of the present invention are mammalian, and particularly human, cell lines. More preferred are the human tumor cell, derived from an animal tumor, and preferably from a human tumor. Thus, a library may be prepared from, for example, a human adrenal tumor, but any tumor may be used.

The immunoselection cloning method of the present invention comprises the preparation of a cDNA library by extracting total RNA including a particular gene from a cell, synthesizing a series of complementary double-stranded cDNA fragments from the RNA and introducing these cDNA fragments into mammalian cells in tissue culture. The mammalian cells are maintained under conditions which allow them to express the protein (i.e. the cell surface antigen). The resulting cells are exposed to a first antibody or pool (group) of antibodies directed against the cell surface antigen. This results in information of a cell surface antigen-first antibody complex. The complexes are exposed to a substrate to which is coated or bound a second antibody directed against the first antibody. Cells expressing the cell surface antigen adhere to the substrate (because of formation of a cell surface antigen-first antibody-second antibody complex). Adherent cells are separated from nonadherent cells.

Isolation of total RNA

The guanidium thiocyanate/CsCl method of isolating total RNA is preferred. More preferred is a guanidium thiocyanate/LiCl variant of the GuSCN/CsCl method, which has added capacity and speed. Briefly, for each ml of mix desired, 0.5 g GuSCN are dissolved in 0.58 ml of 25 % LiCl (stock filtered through 0.45 micron filter) and 20 μ l of mercaptoethanol is added. Cells are spun out and the pellet is dispersed on walls by flicking, add 1 ml of solution to up to 5×10^7 cells. The resulting combination is sheared by polytron until nonviscous. For small scale preps (less than 10^8 cells) layer 2 ml of sheared mix on 1.5 ml of 5.7 M CsCl (RNase free; 1.26 g CsCl added to every ml 10 mM EDTA pH 8), overlay with RNase-free water and spin SW55 50 krpm 2 h. For large scale preps, layer 25 ml on 12 ml CsCl in a SW 28 tube, overlay, and spin 24k rpm 8 h. Aspirate contents carefully with a sterile pasteur pipet connected to a vacuum flask. Once past the CsCl interface, scratch a band around the tube with the pipet tip to prevent the layer on the wall of the tube from creeping down. The remaining CsCl solution is aspirated. The pellets are taken up in water (do not try to redissolve). 1/10 vol. NaOAc and 3 vol. EtOH are added and the resulting combination is spun. If necessary, the pellet is resuspended in water (e.g., at 70°C). Adjust concentration to 1 mg/ml and freeze. Small RNA (e.g. 5S) does not come down. For small amounts of cells, scale down volumes and overlay GuSCN with RNase-free water on gradient (precipitation is inefficient when RNA is dilute).

Preparation of poly A⁺ RNA

Next, polyA⁺ RNA may be prepared, preferably by the oligo dT selection method. Briefly, a disposable polypropylene column is prepared by washing with 5M NaOH and then rinsing with RNase-free water. For each milligram total RNA about 0.3 ml (final packed bed) oligo dT cellulose is used. Oligo dT cellulose is prepared by resuspending about 0.5 ml of dry powder in 1 ml of 0.1M NaOH and transferring it into the column, or by percolating 0.1 NaOH through a previously used column (columns can be reused many times). This is washed with several column volumes of RNase-free water, until pH is neutral, and rinsed with 2-3 ml of loading buffer. The column bed is then removed into a sterile 15 ml tube using 4-6 ml of loading buffer. The total RNA to 70°C for 2-3 min., LiCl from RNase-free stock is added (to 0.5M), and combined with oligo dT cellulose in a 15 ml tube. This is followed by vortexing or agitation for 10 min. The result is poured into a column and washed with 3 ml loading buffer and then 3 ml of middle wash buffer. mRNA is eluted directly into an SW55 tube with 1.5 ml of 2mM EDTA, 0.1 % SDS; the first two or three drops are discarded. Eluted mRNA is precipitated by adding 1/10 vol. 3M NaOAc and filling the tube with EtOH. This is then mixed, chilled for 30 minutes at -20°C, and spun at 50k rpm at 5°C for 30 min. The EtOH is poured off and the tube is air dried. The mRNA pellet is resuspended in 50-100 μ l of RNase-free water. Approximately 5 μ l is melted at 70°C in MOPS/EDTA/formaldehyde and run on an RNase-free 1 % agarose gel to check quality.

cDNA Synthesis

From this, cDNA is synthesized. A preferred method of cDNA synthesis is a variant of that described by Gubler and Hoffman (Gene 25: 263-269 (1982)). This is carried out as follows:

- a. First Strand. 4 μ g of mRNA and heated to about 100°C in a microfuge tube for 30 seconds and quenched on ice. The volume is adjusted to 70 μ l with RNase-free water. The following are added: 20 μ l of RT1 buffer, 2 μ l of RNase inhibitor (Boehringer 36 μ g/ μ l), 1 μ l of 5 μ g/ μ l of oligo dT (Collaborative Research), 2.5 μ l of 20mM dXTP's (ultrapure), 1 μ l of 1 M DTT and 4 μ l of RT-LX (Life Science, 24 μ g/ μ l). The resulting combination is incubated at 42°C for 40 min. It is heated to inactivate (70°C 10 min).
- b. Second Strand. 320 μ l of RNase free water, 80 μ l of RT2 buffer, 5 μ l of DNA Polymerase I (Boehringer, 5 U/ μ l), 2 μ l RNase H (BRL 2 μ g/ μ l). Incubate at 15°C for 1 h and 22°C for 1 h. Add 20 μ l of 0.5 M EDTA pH 8.0, phenol extract and EtOH precipitate by adding NaCl to 0.5 M, linear polyacrylamide (carrier) to 20 μ g/ml, and filling tube with EtOH. Spin 2-3 minutes in microfuge, remove, vortex to dislodge precipitate high up on wall of tube, and respin 1 minute.
- c. Adaptors. Resuspend precipitated cDNA in 240 μ l of TE (10/1). Add 30 μ l of 10 X low salt buffer, 30 μ l of 10 X ligation additions, 3 μ l (2.4 μ g) of kinased 12-mer adaptor, 2 μ l (1.6 μ g) of kinased 8-mer adaptor, and 1 μ l of T4 DNA ligase (BioLabs), 400 μ g/ μ l, or Boehringer, 1 Weiss unit/ml). Incubate at 15°C overnight. Phenol extract and EtOH precipitate as above (no extra carrier now needed), and resuspended in 100 μ l of TE.

Use of cDNA fragments in expression vectors

For use with the BstXI-based cDNA expression vectors of the invention, (see *infra*) oligonucleotide segments containing terminal sequences corresponding to BstXI sites on the vectors are ligated to the cDNA fragment desired to be inserted. The resulting fragments are pooled by fractionation. A preferred method is as follows:

Prepare a 20 % KOAc, 2 mM EDTA, 1 μ l/ml EthBr solution and a 5 % KOAc, 2 mM EDTA, 1 μ g/ml EthBr solution. Add 2.6 ml of 20 % KOAc solution to back chamber of a small gradient maker. Remove air bubble from tube connecting the two chambers by allowing solution to flow into the front chamber and then tilt back. Close passage between chambers, and add 2.5 ml of the 5 % solution to run just to the end of the tubing, and then return to chamber. Place the apparatus on a stirplate, set the stir bar moving as fast as possible, open the stopcock connecting the two chambers and then open the front stopcock. Fill a polyallomer SW55 tube from the bottom with the KOAc solution. Overlay the gradient with 100 μ l of cDNA solution. Prepare a balance tube and spin the gradient for 3 hrs at 50 k rpm at 22°C. To collect fractions from the gradient, pierce the SW55 tube with a butterfly infusion set (with the luer hub clipped off) close to the bottom of the tube and collect three 0.5 ml fractions and then 6 0.25 ml fractions into microfuge tubes (about 22 and 11 drops respectively). EtOH precipitate the fractions by adding linear polyacrylamide to 20 μ g/ml and filling the tube to the top with EtOH. After cooling tubes, spin them in a microfuge for 3 min. Vortex and respin 1 min. Rinse pellets with 70 % EtOH (respin). Do not dry to completion. Resuspend each 0.25 ml fraction in 10 μ l of TE. Run 1 μ l on 1 % agarose minigel. Pool the first three fractions, and those of the last six which contain no material smaller than 1 kb.

Suppressor tRNA plasmids may be propagated by known methods. In a preferred method according to the present invention, supF plasmids can be selected in nonsuppressing hosts containing a second plasmid, p3, which contains amber mutated ampicillin and tetracycline drug resistance elements (Seed, 1983). The p3 plasmid is derived from PR1, is 57 kb in length, and is a stably maintained, single copy episome. The ampicillin resistance of this plasmid reverts at a high rate, so that *amp^r* plasmids usually cannot be used in p3-containing strains. Selection for tet resistance alone is almost as good as selection for *amp^r*+tet resistance. However, spontaneous appearance of chromosomal suppressor tRNA mutations presents an unavoidable background (frequency about 10^{-9}) suppressor mutations are usually bigger than colonies arising from plasmid transformation. Suppressor plasmids typically are selected for in LB medium containing *amp* at 12.5 μ g/ml and *tet* at 7.5 μ g/ml. For large plasmid preps, M9 casamino acids medium containing glycerol (0.8 %) may be used as a carbon source, and the bacteria grown to saturation.

Vector DNA may be isolated by known methods. The following method is preferred for plasmid from 1 liter of saturated cells:

Spin down cells in 1 liter J6 bottles, 4.2k rpm, 25 minutes. Resuspend in 40 ml 10 mM EDTA pH 8 (Thump on soft surface). Add 80 ml 0.2 M NaOH, 1 % SDS, swirl until clearish, viscous. Add 40 ml 5 M KOAc, pH 4.7 (2.5 M KOAc, 2.5 M HOAc) shake (same bottle) 4.2 rpm, 5 min. Pour supernatant through cheesecloth into 250 ml bottle. Fill bottle with isopropyl alcohol. Spin J6, 4.2 k rpm, 5 min. Drain bottle, rinse gently with 70 % EtOH (avoid fragmenting the pellet). Invert bottle, and remove traces of EtOH with Kimwipe. Resuspend in 3.5 ml Tris base/EDTA 20 mM/ 10 mM. Add 3.75 ml of resuspended pellet to 4.5 g CsCl. Add 0.75 ml 10/mg/ml ethidium bromide, mix. Fill VTi80 tubes with solution. Run at a speed of 80 rpm for 2.5 hours or longer. Extract bands by visible light with 1 ml syringe and 20 gauge or lower needle. Cut top off tube, insert the needle upwards into the tube at an angle of about 30°C with respect to the tube, (i.e., as shallowly possible) at a position about 3 mm beneath the band, with the bevel of the needle up. After the band is removed, pour tube contents into bleach. Deposit extracted bands in 13 ml Sarstedt tube. Fill tube to top with n-butanol saturated with 1 M NaCl, extract. If a very large quantity of DNA is obtained, reextract. Aspirate butanol into trap containing 5M NaOH (to destroy ethidium). Add about equal volume 1 M ammonium acetate to DNA (squirt bottle). Add about 2 volumes 95 % ethanol (squirt bottle). Spin 10K rpm, 5 min. J2-21. Rinse pellet carefully with 70 % ethanol. Dry with swab, or lyophilizer. The vector may be prepared for cloning by known methods. A preferred method begins with cutting 20 μ g of vector in a 200 μ l reaction with 100 units of BstXI (New York Biolabs), cutting at 50°C overnight in a well-thermostatted water bath (i.e., circulating water bath). Prepare 2 KOAc 5-20 % gradients in SW55 tubes as described above. Add 100 μ l of the digested vector to each tube and run for 3 hrs, 50K rpm at 22°C. Examine the tube under 300 nm UV light. The desired band will have migrated 2/3 of the length of the tube. Forward trailing of the band means the gradient is overloaded. Remove the band with a 1 ml syringe and 20 gauge needle. Add linear polyacrylamide and precipitate the plasmid by adding 3 volumes of EtOH. Resuspend in 50 μ l of TE. Set up ligations using a constant amount of vector and increasing amounts of cDNAs. On the basis of these trial ligations, set up large scale ligation, which can be accomplished by known methods. Usually the entire cDNA prep requires 1-2 μ g of cut vector.

Adaptors may be prepared by known methods, but it is preferred to resuspend crude adaptors at a concentration of 1 μ g/ μ l, add MgSO_4 to 10 mM, and precipitate by adding 5 volumes of EtOH. Rinse with 70 % EtOH and resuspend in TE at a concentration of 1 μ g/ μ l. To kinasing buffer and 20 units of kinase; incubate 37°C overnight.

Preparation of buffers mentioned in the above description of preferred methods according to the present invention will be evident to those of skill. For convenience, preferred buffer compositions are as follows:

Loading Buffer:	0.5 M LiCl, 10 mM Tris pH 7.5, 1 mM EDTA 0.1 % SDS.
Middle Wash Buffer:	0.15 M LiCl, 10 mM Tris pH 7.5, 1 mM EDTA 0.1 % SDS.
RT1 Buffer:	0.25 M Tris pH 8.8 (8.2 at 42°C), 0.25 M KCl, 30 mM MgCl ₂ .
RT2 Buffer:	0.1 M Tris pH 7.5, 25 mM MgCl ₂ , 0.5 M KCl, 0.25 mg/ml BSA, 50 mM DTT
10X Low Salt:	60 mM Tris pH 7.5, 60 mM MgCl ₂ , 50 mM NaCl, mM NaCl, 2.5 mg/ml BSA 70 mM Me.
10X Ligation Additions:	1 mM ATP, 20 mM DTT, 1 mg/ml BSA 10 mM spermidine
10X Kinasing Buffer:	0.5 M Tris pH 7.5, 10 mM ATP, 20 mM DTT, 10 mM spermidine, 1 mg/ml BSA 100 mM MgCl ₂ .

By "vector" is meant a DNA molecule, derived from a plasmid or bacteriophage, into which fragments of DNA may be inserted or cloned. A vector will contain one or more unique restriction sites, and may be capable of autonomous replication in a defined host or vehicle organism such that the cloned sequence is reproducible. Thus, by "DNA expression vector" is meant any autonomous element capable of replicating in a host independently of the host's chromosome, after additional sequences of DNA have been incorporated into the autonomous element's genome. Such DNA expression vectors include bacterial plasmids and phages.

Preferred for the purpose of the present invention, however, are viral vectors, such as those derived from simian virus strain 40 (SV40). SV40 is a papovavirus having a molecular weight of 28 Mdal, and containing a circular double-stranded DNA molecule having a molecular weight of 3 Mdal, which comprises the entire genome of the virus. The entire nucleotide sequence of this single, small, covalently closed circular DNA molecule has been determined. Fiers et al., *Nature* 273: 113-120 (1978); Reddy et al., *Science* 200: 494-502 (1978). The viral DNA of SV40 may be obtained in large quantities, and the genomic regions responsible for various viral functions have been accurately located with respect to a detailed physical map of the DNA. Fiers et al., *supra*; Reddy et al., *supra*. The viral genome of SV40 can multiply vegetatively or as an integral part of cellular chromosomes, and a wealth of information exists on the replication and expression of this genome.

Also preferred for the purposes of the present invention is a single-stranded bacteriophage cloning vehicle, designated M13, having a closed circular DNA genome of approximately 6.5 kg. An advantage of utilizing M13 as a cloning vehicle is that the phage particles released from infected cells contain single-stranded DNA homologous to only one of the two complementary strands of the cloned DNA, which therefore can be used as a template for DNA sequencing analysis. Even more preferred for the purposes of the present invention are the expression vectors designated piH3, piH3M, and CDM8, deposited at the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), 12301 Parklawn Drive, Rockville, MD 20852, on February 24, 1988, in *E. coli*. piH3 has accession number ATCC 67,634, piH3M has accession number ATCC 67,633 and CDM8 has accession number ATCC 67,635.

By "tissue culture" is meant the maintenance or growth of animal tissue cells in vitro so as to allow further differentiation and preservation of cell architecture of function or both. "Primary tissue cells" are those taken directly from a population consisting of cells of the same kind performing the same function in an organism. Treating such tissue cells with the proteolytic enzyme trypsin, for example, dissociates them into individual primary tissue cells that grow well when seeded onto culture plates at high densities. Cell cultures arising from multiplication of primary cells in tissue culture are called "secondary cell cultures." Most secondary cells divide a finite number of times and then die. A few secondary cells, however, may pass through this "crisis period", after which they are able to multiply indefinitely to form a continuous "cell line". Cell lines often will contain extra chromosomes, and usually are abnormal in other respects as well. The immortality of these cells is a feature shared in common with cancer cells.

Preferred cell lines for use as tissue culture cells according to the present invention include the monkey kidney cell line, designated "COS". COS cells are those that have been transformed by SV40 DNA containing a functional early gene region but a defective origin of viral DNA replication. COS cell clone M6 is particularly preferred for use according to the method of the invention. Also preferred for the purposes of the present invention are murine "WOP" cells, which are NIH 3T3 cells transfected with polyoma origin deletion DNA. cDNA may be introduced into the host tissue culture cells of the present invention by any methods known to those of skill. Transfection may be accomplished by, for example, protoplast fusion by spheroplast fusion, or by the DEAE dextran method (Sussman et al., *Cell. Biol.* 4: 1641-1643 (1984)).

If spheroplast fusion is employed, a preferred method is the following variant based on Sandri-Goldrin et al., *Mol. Cell Bio.* 1: 743-752 (1981). Briefly, for example, a set of six fusions requires 100 ml of cells in broth. Grow cells containing amplifiable plasmid to OD₆₀₀ = 0.5 in LB. Add spectinomycin to 100 µg/ml (or chloramphenicol to 150 µg/ml). Continue incubation at 37°C with shaking for 10-16 hours. (Cells begin to lyse with prolonged incubation in spectinomycin or chloramphenicol medium). Spin down 100 ml of culture (JA14/GSA rotor, 250 ml bottle) 5 min. at 10,000 rpm. Drain well, resuspend pellet in bottle with 5 ml cold 20 % sucrose, 50 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0. Incubate on ice 5 min. Add 2 ml cold 0.25 EDTA pH 8.0, incubate 5 min. at 37°C (waterbath). Place on ice, check percent conversion to spheroplasts by microscopy. In flow hood, slowly add 20 ml of cold DME/10 % sucrose/10 mM MgCl₂ (dropwise, ca. 2 drops per second). Remove media from cells plated the day before in 6 cm dishes (50 % confluent). Add 5 ml of spheroplast suspension to each dish. Place dishes on top of tube carriers in swinging bucket centrifuge. Up to 6 dishes

can be comfortably prepared at once. Dishes can be stacked on top of each other, but 3 in a stack is not advisable as the spheroplast layer on the top dish is often torn or detached after centrifugation. Spin at 1000 xg 10 min. Force is calculated on the basis of the radius to the bottom plate. Aspirate fluid from dishes carefully. Pipet 1.5-2 ml 50 % (w/w) PEG1450 (or PEG1000)/50 % DME (no serum) into the center of the dish. If necessary, sweep the pipet tip around to ensure that the PEG spreads evenly and radially across the whole dish. After PEG has been added to the last dish, prop all of the dishes up on their lids so that the PEG solution collects at the bottom. Aspirate the PEG. The thin layer of PEG that remains on the cells is sufficient to promote fusion; the layer remaining is easier to wash off, and better cell viability can be obtained, than if the bulk of the PEG is left behind. After 90 to 120 seconds (PEG 1000) or 120 to 150 seconds (PEG 1450) of contact with the PEG solution, pipet 1.5 ml of DME (no serum) into the center of the dish. The PEG layer will be swept radially by the DME. Tilt the dishes and aspirate. Repeat the DME wash. Add 3 ml of DME/10 % serum containing 15 µg/ml gentamicin sulfate. Incubate 4-6 hours in incubator. Remove media and remaining bacterial suspension, add more media and incubate 2-3 days. Extensive washing of the cell layer to remove PEG tends to remove many of the cells without any substantial benefit. If the cells are allowed to sit in the second DME wash for a few minutes, most of the spheroplast layer will come up spontaneously; however, it is preferred to wash briefly and allow the layer to come off in the complete medium at 37°C.

The PEG solution can be conveniently prepared by melting a fresh bottle of PEG at 60°C and pouring approximate 50 ml aliquots by means of a 50 ml centrifuge tube into preweighed bottles. The aliquoted PEG is stored at 5 °C in the dark. To make up a fresh bottle, weigh the aliquot, remelt, and add an equal volume of DME (no serum). Adjust the pH with 7.5 % Na Bicarbonate solution if necessary, and filter sterilize. The resulting PEG solution may be stored up to 3 months at room temperature without detectable adverse consequence.

Transfected host cells will be cultured according to the invention in order to accomplish expression of the protein encoded by the cDNA clone, and to increase the absolute numbers of cells available for subsequent immunoselection. Those skilled in the art will know of appropriate methods and media for this purpose, taking into account the cell type and other variables routinely considered. COS cells, for example, may be cultured in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DME) supplemented with 10 % calf serum and gentamycin sulfate. Transient expression of transfected cells normally can be expected between 48 and 72 hours posttransfection. However, this time period may vary depending upon the type or strain of host cell used and the cell culture conditions, as will be apparent to those of ordinary skill.

Immunoprecipitation, blotting, and cDNA sequencing of genes clones according to the methods of the present invention may be carried out by any convenient methods known to those of skill. For example, the immunoprecipitation protocol of Clark et al., *Leukocyte Typing II*, Vol. II, pp. 155-167 (1986), is preferred. Southern, Northern, or other blot analysis methods known to those of skill may be employed, using hybridization probes prepared by known methods, such as that of Hu et al. (*Gene* 18: 271-277 (1982)). cDNA sequencing also may be accomplished by known methods, including the dideoxynucleotide method of Sanger et al., *P.N.A.S. (USA)* 74: 5463-5467 (1977).

The antibodies used according to the present invention may be polyclonal or monoclonal. These may be used singly, or in conjunction with other polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies to effect immunoselection of cells expressing the desired antigen or antigens by the methods of the present invention. Methods of preparing antibodies or fragments thereof for use according to the present invention are known to those of skill.

Standard reference works setting forth general principles of immunology include Klein, J., *Immunology: The Science of Self-Nonself Discrimination*, John Wiley & Sons, publisher, New York (1982); Kennett, R., et al. eds., *Laboratory Techniques in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology*, Vol. 13, Elsevier, publisher, Amsterdam (1984).

The term "antibody" is meant to include the intact molecule as well as fragments thereof, such as, for example, Fab and (F(ab)')₂ fragments; which also are able to bind to antigen. Polyclonal antibody preparations may be derived directly from the blood of the desired animal species after immunization with the antigen of interest, or a fragment thereof, using any of the standard protocols known to those of ordinary skill. Similarly, monoclonal antibodies may be prepared using known methods (Kohler et al., *Eur. J. Immunol.* 6: 292 (1976)). Use of monoclonal antibodies is preferred for the purpose of the present invention.

For the purpose of immunoselection according to the present invention, the tissue culture host cells which have been exposed to antibodies directed against the target cell surface antigen are separated from host cells which do not express the target antigen by distributing the cells onto a substrate coated with antibody directed against the antigen. This technique, termed "panning", will be known to those of skill, and is described, for example, by Mage et al., *J. Immunol. Meth.* 15: 47-56 (1977), and Wysocki and Sato, *P.N.A.S. (USA)* 75: 2844-2848 (1978).

Panning according to the methods of the present invention may be carried out as follows:

- a. Antibody-coated dishes. Bacteriological 600 mm plates, Falcon 1007 or equivalent, or 10 cm dishes such as Fischer 8-757-12 may be used. Sheep antimouse affinity purified antibody (from, for example, Cooper BioMedical (Cappel)) is diluted to 10 µg/ml in 50 mM Tris HCl, pH 9.5. Add 3 ml per 6 cm dish, or 10 ml per 10 cm dish. Let sit ca. 1.5 hrs., remove to next dish 1.5 hrs., then to 3rd dish. Wash plates 3 x with 0.15 NaCl (a wash bottle is convenient for this), incubate with 3 ml 1 mg/ml BSA in PBS overnight, aspirate and freeze.

b. Panning. Cells will be in 60 mm dishes. Aspirate medium from dish, add 2 ml PBS/0.5 mM EDTA/0.02 % azide and incubate dishes at 37°C for 30 min. to detach cells from dish. Triturate cells vigorously with short pasteur pipet, and collect cells from each dish in a centrifuge tube. Spin 4 min. setting 2.5 (200 x g) (takes 5 min). Resuspend cells in 0.5 -1 ml PBS/EDTA/azide, layer carefully on 3 ml PBS/EDTA/azide/2 % Ficoll, and spin 4 min. at setting 2.5. Aspirate supernatant in one smooth movement. Take up cells in 0.5 ml PBS/EDTA/azide and add aliquots to antibody-coated dishes containing 3 ml PBS/EDTA/azide/5 % FBS by pipetting through 100 micron Nylon mesh (Tetko). Add cells from at most two 60 mm dishes to one 60 mm antibody-coated plate. Let sit at room temperature 1-3 hours. Remove excess cells not adhering to dish by gentle washing with PBS/5 % serum or with medium. 2 or 3 washes of 3 ml are usually sufficient.

c. Hirt Supernatant. A preferred variant of the method of Hirt, J. Molec. Biol. 26: 365-369 (1967), is as follows: Add 0.4 ml 0.6 % SDS, 10 mM EDTA to panned plate. Let sit 20 minutes (can be as little as 1 min. if there are practically no cells on the plate). Pipet viscous mixture into microfuge tube. Add 0.1 ml 5 M NaCl, mix, put on ice at least 5 hrs. Keeping the mixture as cold as possible seems to improve the quality of the Hirt. Spin 4 min., remove supernatant carefully, phenol extract (twice if the first interface is not clean), add 10 µg linear polyacrylamide (or other carrier), fill tube to top with EtOH, precipitate, and resuspend in 0.1 ml. Add 3 volumes EtOH/NaOAc, reprecipitate and resuspend in 0.1 ml. Transform into MC 1061/p3, preferably using the high efficiency protocol hereinafter described. If the DNA volume exceeds 2 % of the competent cell aliquot, the transformation efficiency will suffer. 5 % gives the same number of colonies as 2.5 % (efficiency is halved). It is preferred for this aspect of the present invention to use "blockers" in the incubation medium. Blockers assure that non-specific proteins, proteases, or antibodies present do not cross-link with or destroy the antibodies present on the substrate or on the host cell surface, to yield false positive or false negative results. Selection of blockers can substantially improve the specificity of the immunoselection step of the present invention. A number of non-specific monoclonal antibodies, for example, of the same class or subclass (isotype) as those used in the immunoselection step (e.g., IgG₁, IgG₂A, IgGm, etc.) can be used as blockers. Blocker concentration (normally 1-100 µg/µl) is important to maintain the proper sensitivity yet inhibit unwanted interference. Those of skill also will recognize that the buffer system used for incubation may be selected to optimize blocking action and decrease non-specific binding.

A population of cells to be panned for those expressing the target cell surface antigen is first detached from its cell culture dish (harvested) without trypsin. The cells then are exposed to a first antibody, which may be polyclonal or monoclonal, directed against the antigen of interest or against a family or related antigens. At this initial stage, a single antibody or a group of antibodies may be used, the choice depending upon the nature of the target antigen, its anticipated frequency, and other variables that will be apparent to those of skill. Target antigens expressed on the surfaces of host cells will form an antigen-antibody complex.

The cells subsequently are placed in close apposition to a substrate, such as a culture dish, filter disc, or the like, which previously has been coated with a second antibody or group of antibodies. This second antibody will be directed against the first antibody, and its choice will be a matter of ordinary skill dictated by, for example, the animal in which the first antibody was raised. For example, if the first antibody was raised in mice, the second antibody might be directed against mouse immunoglobulins, raised in goats or sheep. Cells expressing the target antigen will adhere to the substrate via the complex formed between the antigen, the first antibody, and the second antibody. Adherent cells then may be separated from nonadherent cells by washing. DNA encoding the target antigen is prepared from adherent cells by known methods, such as that of Hirt, J. Molec. Biol. 26: 365-369 (1967). This DNA may be transformed into E. coli or other suitable host cells for further rounds of fusion and selection, to achieve the desired degree of enrichment. In the usual case, the initial rounds of immunoselection will employ a panel of first antibodies directed against an epitope or group of epitopes common to the family of antigens to which the target antigen belongs. This will be sufficient to narrow the number of clones for future rounds quite significantly. Two such rounds usually will be found adequate, but the number of rounds may vary as mentioned above. Thereafter, a single round of selection may be performed employing a single first antibody or a group of first antibodies recognizing only the target antigen. By "substrate" is meant a solid surface to which antibodies may be bound for immunoselection according to the present invention. Known suitable substrates include glass, polystyrene, polypropylene, dextran, nylon, and other materials. Tubes, beads, microtiter plates, bacteriological culture dishes, and the like formed from or coated with such materials may be used. Antibodies may be covalently or physically bound to the substrate by known techniques, such as covalent bonding via an amide or ester linkage, or by absorption. Those skilled in the art will know may other suitable substrates and methods for immobilizing antibodies thereupon, or will be able to ascertain such substrates and methods using no more than routine experimentation.

The choice of host tissue culture cells for use according to the present invention preferably should be such as to avoid the situation in which the antibodies used for panning recognize determinants on untransfected cells. Thus, while COS cells are preferred for transient expression of certain surface antigens, more preferred are murine WOP cells. Of the

latter, WOP 3027 cells are even more preferred. WOP cells allow virtually all antibodies to be used, since cross-reactions between murine antibodies and murine cell surface determinants are rare.

The insert size of the recombinant DNA molecule should be chosen to maximize the likelihood of obtaining an entire coding sequence. Those of skill will know various methods by which a preliminary determination of optimal insert size for a given gene may be determined.

Vector construction and cDNA insertion

Vectors suitable for expression of cDNA in mammalian tissue culture cells may be constructed by known methods. Preferred for the purposes of the present invention is an expression vector containing the SV40 origin. The vector may contain a naturally derived or synthetic transcription origin, and the SV40 early region promoter. Even more preferred is a chimeric promoter composed of human cytomegalovirus immediate early enhancer sequences. Various "enhancer sequences" also may be used with SV40 vectors. These are described, for example, by Banerji et al., *Cell* 27: 299-308 (1981); Levinson et al., *Nature* 295: 568-572 (1982); and Conrad et al., *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 2: 949-965 (1982).

Insertion of DNA into the vectors of the present invention can occur, for example, by homopolymeric tailing with terminal transferase. However, homopolymeric tracts located 5' to cDNA inserts may inhibit in vitro and in vivo expression. Thus, preferred for purposes of the present invention is the use of inverted identical cleavage sites separated by a short replaceable DNA segment. Such inverted identical cleavage sites, preferably employing the BstXI restriction endonuclease, may be used in parallel with cDNA synthetic oligonucleotides, giving the same termini as the replaceable segment of the vector. In this manner, the cDNA cannot ligate to itself, but can ligate to the vector. This allows the most efficient use of both cDNA and vector.

Another embodiment of the present invention is the above-described efficient oligonucleotide-based strategy to promote cDNA insertion into the vector. The pIH3M vector of the present invention is preferred, and employs the inverted endonuclease sites. This vector may contain an SV40 origin of replication, but a more preferred form contains an M13 origin. This vector, containing the M13 origin, allows high level expression in COS cells of coding sequences placed under its control. Also, the small size and particular arrangement of sequences in the plasmid permit high level replication in COS cells.

By "cell surface antigen" is meant any protein that is transported through the intracellular membrane system to the cell surface. Such antigens normally are anchored to the cell surface membrane through a carboxyl terminal domain containing hydrophobic amino acids that lie in the lipid bilayer of the membrane, and there exert their biological and antigenic effects. Antigens such as those of T-lymphocytes are particularly suited for gene cloning by the method of the present invention. However, cell surface antigens of any cells may be cloned according to the present method. Moreover, proteins not normally expressed on the cell surface may admit of cloning according to the present method by, for example, using fluorescence activated cell sorting (FACS) to enrich for fixed cells expressing intracellular antigens.

By "substantially pure" is meant any antigen of the present invention, or any gene encoding any such antigen, which is essentially free of other antigens or genes, respectively, or of other contaminants with which it might normally be found in nature, and as such exists in a form not found in nature. By "functional derivative" is meant the "fragments", "variants", "analogs", or "chemical derivatives" of a molecule. A "fragment" of a molecule, such as any of the antigens of the present invention, is meant to refer to any polypeptide subset of the molecule. A "variant" of such molecules is meant to refer to a naturally occurring molecule substantially similar to either the entire molecule, or a fragment thereof. An "analog" of a molecule is meant to refer to a non-natural molecule substantially similar to either the entire molecule or a fragment thereof.

A molecule is said to be "substantially similar" to another molecule if the sequence of amino acids in both molecules is substantially the same, and if both molecules possess a similar biological activity. Thus, provided that two molecules possess a similar activity, they are considered variants as that term is used herein even if one of the molecules contains additional amino acid residues is not identical. As used herein, a molecule is said to be a "chemical derivative" of another molecule when it contains additional chemical moieties not normally a part of the molecule. Such moieties may improve the molecule's solubility, absorption, biological half life, etc. The moieties may alternatively decrease the toxicity of the molecule, eliminate or attenuate any undesirable side effect of the molecule, etc. Moieties capable of mediating such effects are disclosed, for example, in Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, 16th ed., Mack Publishing Co., Easton, penn. (1980).

Similarly, a "functional derivative" of a gene of any of the antigens of the present invention is meant to include "fragments", "variants", or "analogues" of the gene, which may be "substantially similar" in nucleotide sequence, and which encode a molecule possessing similar activity.

The substantially pure antigens that have been expressed by methods of the present invention may be used in immunodiagnostic assay methods well known to those of skill, including radio-immunodassays (RIAs), enzyme immunoassays (EIAs) and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays (ELISAs). The substantially pure proteins of the present invention, in soluble form, may be administered alone or in combination with other antigens, including lymphokines and

monokines or drugs, for the treatment of immune-related diseases and disorders in animals, including humans. As examples of such disorders that may benefit from treatment with the substantially pure proteins of the present invention may be mentioned immune deficiency diseases, diseases of immediate type hypersensitivity, asthma, hypersensitivity pneumonitis, immune-complex disease, vasculitis, systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis, immunopathogenic renal injury, acute and chronic inflammation, hemolytic anemias, platelet disorders, plasma and other cell neoplasms, amyloidosis, parasitic diseases, multiple sclerosis, Guillain-Barre syndrome, acute and subacute myopathic paralysis, myasthenia gravis, immune endocrinopathies, and tissue and organ transplant rejection, all as described in Petersdorf et al., eds., *Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine*, supra. See also Weir, ed., supra; Boguslaski et al., eds., supra; and Holborow et al., eds., supra.

When used for immunotherapy, the antigens of the present invention may be unlabeled or labeled with a therapeutic agent. Examples of therapeutic agents which can be coupled to the antigens of the invention for immunotherapy are drugs, radioisotopes, lectins, and toxins.

The dose range for the administration of the antigens of the present invention are those large enough to produce the desired immunotherapeutic effects, such as unwanted cross-reactions, anaphylactic reactions, and the like. Generally, the dosage employed will vary with the age, condition, sex, and extent of the disease in the patient. Counterindications (if any), immune tolerance and other variables also will affect the proper dosage. Administration may be parenteral, by injection or by gradual perfusion over time. Administration also may be intravenous, intraparenteral, intramuscular, subcutaneous, or intradermal.

Preparations for parenteral administration include sterile or aqueous or non-aqueous solutions, suspensions and emulsions. Examples of non-aqueous solvents include propylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, vegetable oils such as olive oil, and injectable organic esters such as ethyl oleate. Aqueous carriers include water, alcoholic and aqueous solutions, emulsions, or suspensions, including saline and buffered media. Parenteral vehicles include sodium chloride solution, Ringer's dextrose, dextrose and sodium chloride, lactated Ringer's, or fixed oils. Intravenous vehicles include fluid and nutrient replenishers, electrolyte replenishers, such as those based on Ringer's dextrose, and the like. Preservatives and other additives also may be present, such as, for example, antimicrobials, antioxidants, chelating agents, inert gases and the like. Such preparations, and the manner and method of making them, are known and described, for example, in Remington's *Pharmaceutical Science*, 16th ed., supra.

The antigens of the present invention also may be prepared as medicaments or pharmaceutical compositions comprising the antigens, either alone or in combination with other antigens or other agents such as lymphokines, monokines, and drugs, the medicaments being used for therapy of animal, including human, immune-related indications.

Although the antigens of the present invention may be administered alone, it is preferred that they be administered as a pharmaceutical composition. The compositions of the present invention comprise at least one antigen or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt, together with one or more acceptable carriers and optionally other therapeutic agents. By "acceptable" is meant that the agent or carrier be compatible with other ingredients of the composition and not injurious to the patient. Compositions include those suitable for oral, rectal, nasal, topical (including buccal and sublingual), vaginal, or parenteral administration. The compositions conveniently may be presented in unit dosage form, and may be prepared by methods well known in the pharmaceutical arts. Such methods include bringing into association the active ingredient with the carrier which constitutes one or more accessory ingredients. In general, compositions are prepared by uniformly and intimately bringing into association the active ingredient with liquid carriers or finely divided solid carriers, or both, and shaping the product formed thereby, if required.

Orally administered pharmaceutical compositions according to the present invention may be in any convenient form, including capsules, cachets, or tablets, each containing a predetermined amount of the active ingredient. Powders or granules also are possible, as well as solution or suspension in aqueous or nonaqueous liquids, or oil-in-water liquid emulsions. The active ingredient also may be presented as a bolus, electuary or paste.

Having now described the invention, the same will be more fully understood by reference to the following examples, which are not intended in any way to limit the scope of the invention.

Example

Isolation and Molecular Cloning of the Human CD19

The rapid immunoselection cloning method of the present invention was applied to isolate and clone the CD19 antigen. The nucleotide sequence of CD19 is shown in Figure 12.

Claims

Claims for the following Contracting States : AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE

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1. cDNA comprising the nucleotide sequence shown in Fig. 12 coding for CD 19.

2. An expression vector containing a cDNA according to claim 1.

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3. A host cell containing an expression vector according to claim 2.

4. A method for producing CD 19 antigen containing the steps:

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a) culturing a host cell according to claim 3; and

b) isolating said antigen.

Claim for the following Contracting State : ES

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1. A method for producing CD 19 antigen encoded by a cDNA comprising the nucleotide sequence shown in Fig. 12 coding for CD 19 containing the following steps:

a) culturing a host cell containing an expression vector containing said cDNA; and

b) isolating said antigen.

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1  GGCCTAATCT GCTGCTTGCA AACAAAAAAA CCACCGCTAC CAGCGGTGGT
51  TTGTTTGCCG GATCAAGAGC TACCAACTCT TTTCCGAAG GAACTGGCTT
101 CAGCAGAGCG CAGATACCAA ATACTGTCCT TCTAGTGTAG CCGTAGTTAG
151 GCCACCACTT CAAGAACTCT GTAGCACC GC CTACATACCT CGCTCTGCTA
201 ATCCTGTTAC CAGTGGCTGC TGCCAGTGGC GATAAGTCGT GTCTTACCGG
251 GTTGGACTCA AGACGATAGT TACCGGATAA GCGCAGCGG TCGGGCTGAA
301 CGGGGGGTTC GTGCACACAG CCCAGCTTGG AGCGAACGAC CTACACCGAA
351 CTGAGATACC TACAGCGTGA GCTATGAGAA AGCGCCACGC TTCCCGAAGG
401 GAGAAAGCGG GACAGGTATC CGGTAAGCGG CAGGGTCGGA ACAGGAGAGC
451 GCACGAGGGA GCTTCCAGGG GGAAACGCCT GGTATCTTTA TAGTCCTGTC
501 GGGTTTCGCC ACCTCTGACT TGAGCGTCGA TTTTGTGAT GCTCGTCAGG
551 GGGGCGGAGC CTATGGAAAA ACGCCAGCAA CGCCGAATTA CCGCGGTCTT
601 TCTCAACGTA ACACTTTACA GCGGCGGTC ATTTGATATG ATGCGCCCCG
651 CTTCCCGATA AGGGAGCAGG CCAGTAAAAG CATTACCGT GGTGGGGTTC
701 CCGAGCGGCC AAAGGGAGCA GACTCTAAAT CTGCCGTCAT CGACTTCGAA
751 GGTTCAATC CTTCCCCAC CACCATCACT TTCAAAAGTC CGAAAGAATC
801 TGCTCCCTGC TTGTGTGTG GAGGTCGCTG AGTAGTCCG CAGTAAAATT
851 TAAGCTACAA CAAGGCAAGG CTTGACCGAC AATTGCATGA AGAATCTGCT
901 TAGGGTTAGG CGTTTTCGCG TGCTTCGCGA TGTACGGGCC AGATATACGC
951 GTTGACATTG ATTATTGACT AGTTATTAAT AGTAATCAAT TACGGGGTCA
1001 TTAGTTCATA GCCCATATAT GGAGTTCGCG GTTACATAAC TTACGGTAAA
1051 TGCCCCGCTT GGCTGACCGC CCAACGACCC CCGCCATTG ACGTCAATAA
1101 TGACGTATGT TCCATAGTA ACGCCAATAG GGACTTTCCA TTGACGTCAA
1151 TGGGTGGACT ATTTACGGTA AACTGCCCAC TTGGCAGTAC ATCAAGTGTA
1201 TCATATGCCA AGTACGCCCC CTATTGACGT CAATGACGGT AAATGGCCCC
1251 CCTGGCATTG TGGCCAGTAC ATGACCTTAT GGGACTTTCC TACTTGGCAG
1301 TACATCTACG TATTAGTCAT CGCTATTACC ATGGTGATGC GGTTTTGGCA
1351 GTACATCAAT GGGCGTGGAT AGCGGTTTGA CTCACGGGGA TTTCCAAGTC
1401 TCCACCCCAT TGACGTCAAT GGGAGTTTGT TTTGGACCA AAATCAACGG
1451 GACTTTCCAA AATGTCGTAA CAACTCCGCC CCATTGACGC AAATGGGCGG
1501 AATTCCTGGG CGGGACTGGG GAGTGGCGAG CCCTCAGATG CTGCATATAA
1551 GCAGCTGCTT TTTGCCTGTA CTGGGTCTCT CTGGTTAGAC CAGATCTGAG
1601 CCTGGGAGCT CTCTGGCTAA CTAGAGAACC CACTGCTTAA GCCTCAATAA
1651 AGCTTCTAGA GATCCCTCGA CCTCGAGGGA TCTTCATAC CTACCAGTTC

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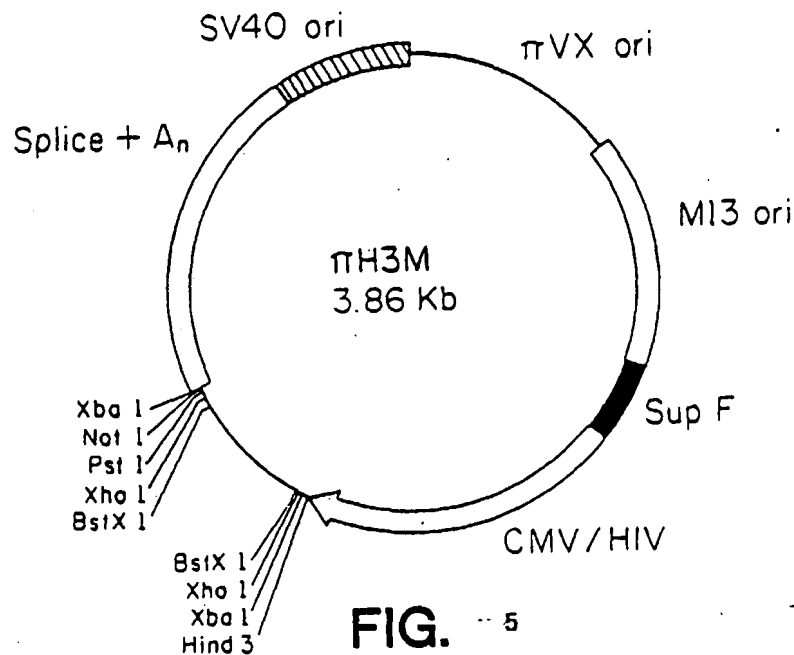
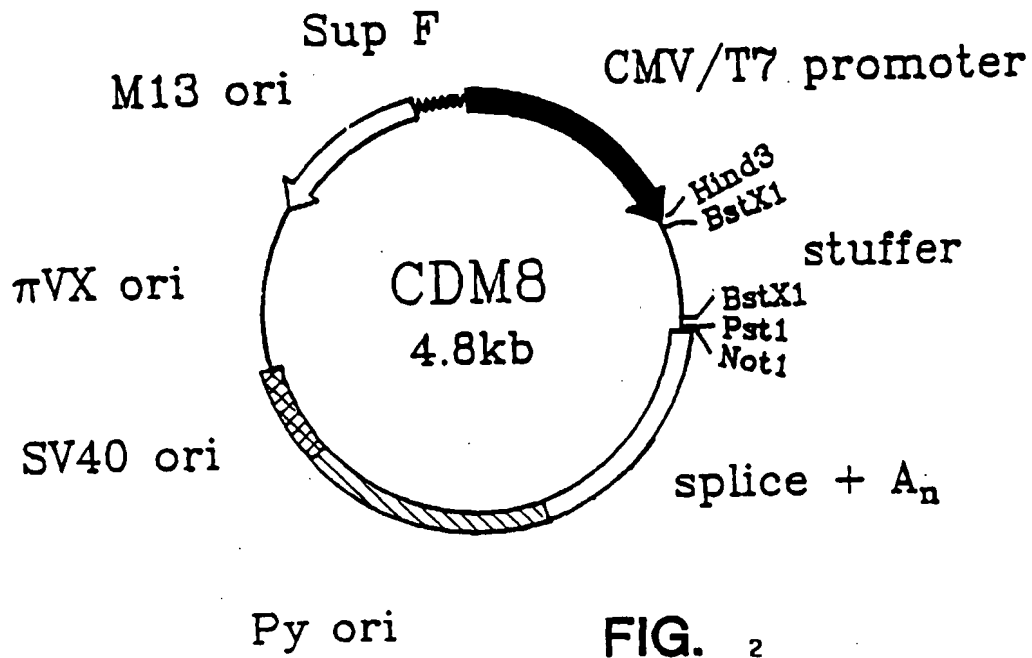
FIG. 1

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1701 TCGCCTGCA GGTGCGGCC GCGACTCTAG AGGATCTTTG TGAAGGAACC
1751 TTA CT TCTGT GGTGTGACAT AATTGGACAA ACTACCTACA GAGATTTAAA
1801 GCTCTAAGGT AAATATAAAA TTTTAAAGTG TATAATGTGT TAACTACTG
1851 ATTCTAAITG TTTGTGTATT TTAGATTCCA ACCTATGGAA CTGATGAATG
1901 GGAGCAGTGG TGAATGCCT TTAATGAGGA AAACCTGTTT TGCTCAGAAG
1951 AAATGCCATC TAGTGATGAT GAGGCTACTG CTGACTCTCA ACATTCTACT
2001 CCTCCAAAAA AGAAGAGAAA GGTAGAAGAC CCAAGGACT TTCCTTCAGA
2051 ATTGCTAAGT TTTTTCAGTC ATGCTGTGTT TAGTAATAGA ACTCTTGCTT
2101 GCTTTGCTAT TTACACCACA AAGGAAAAAG CTGCACTGCT ATACAAGAAA
2151 ATTATGGAAA AATATTCTGT AACCTTTATA AGTAGGCATA ACAGTTATAA
2201 TCATAACATA CTGTTTTTTC TTA CT CCACA CAGGCATAGA GTGTCTGCTA
2251 TTAATAACTA TGCTCAAAAA TTGTGTACCT TTAGCTTTTT AATTGTAA
2301 GGGGTTAATA AGGAATATTGATGTATAGT GCCTTGACTA GAGATCATAA
2351 TCAGCCATAC CACATTTGTA GAGGTTTTAC TTGCTTTAAA AAACCTCCCA
2401 CACCTCCCC TGAACCTGAA ACATAAAATG AATGCAATTG TTGTTGTAA
2451 CTTGTTTATT GCAGCTTATA ATGGTTACAA ATAAAGCAAT AGCATCACAA
2501 ATTTACAAA TAAAGCATTT TTTTCACTGC ATTCTAGTTG TGGTTTGTC
2551 AAACATCA ATGTATCTTA TCATGTCTGG ATCCTGTGGA ATGTGTGTCA
2601 GTTAGGGTGT GGAAAGTCCC CAGGCTCCCC AGCAGGCAGA AGTATGCAAA
2651 GCATGCATCT CAATTAGTCA GCAACCAGGT GTGGAAAGTC CCCAGGCTCC
2701 CCAGCAGGCA GAAGTATGCA AAGCATGCAT CTCAATTAGT CAGCAACCAT
2751 AGTCCCGCCC CTAACCTCCG CCATCCCGCC CCTAACTCCG CCCAGTCCG
2801 CCCATTCTCC GCCCCATGGC TGA CT AATTT TTTTATTTA TGCAGAGGCC
2851 GAGGCCGCT CGGCCTCTGA GCTATTCCAG AAGTAGTGAG GAGGCTTTTT
2901 TGGAGGCTA GGCTTTTGCA AAAAGCTAAT TC

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FIG. 1 (con't)



1 GCGTAATCT GCTGCTTGCA AACAAAAAAA CCACCGCTAC CAGCGGTGGT
 51 TTGTTTGCCG GATCAAGAGC TACCAACTCT TTTTCCGAAG GTAAGTGGCT
 101 TCAGCAGAGC GCAGATACCA AATACTGTCC TTCTAGTGTA GCCGTAGTTA
 151 GGCCACCACT TCAAGAACTC TGTAGCACCG CCTACATACC TCGTCTGCT
 201 AATCCTGTTA CCAGTGGCTG CTGCCAGTGG CGATAAGTCG TGTCTTACCG
 251 GGTGGACTC AAGACGATAG TTACCGGATA AGGCGCAGCG GTCGGGCTGA
 301 ACGGGGGGTT CGTGACACA GCCCAGCTTG GAGCGAACGA CCTACACCGA
 351 ACTGAGATAC CTACAGCGTG AGCATTGAGA AAGCGCCACG CTTCCCGAAG
 401 GGAGAAAGGC GGACAGGTAT CCGGTAAGCG GCAGGGTCGG AACAGGAGAG
 451 CGCACCAGGG AGCTTCCAGG GGGAAACGCC TGGTATCTTT ATAGTCCTGT
 501 CGGGTTTCGC CACCTCTGAC TTGAGCGTCG ATTTTGTGA TGCTCGTCAG
 551 GGGGGCGGAG CCTATGGAAA AACGCCAGCA ACGCAAGCTA GCTTCTAGCT
 601 AGAAATTGTA AACGTTAATA TTTTGTTAAA ATTCGCGTTA AATTTTGTG
 651 AAATCAGCTC ATTTTITAAC CAATAGGCCG AAATCGGCAA AATCCCTTAT
 701 AAATCAAAAG AATAGCCCGA CATAGGGTTG AGTGTTGTTC CAGTTTGGAA
 751 CAAGAGTCCA CTATTAAAGA ACGTGGACTC CAACGTCAA GGGCGAAAAA
 801 CCGTCTATCA GGGCGATGGC CGCCCACTAC GTGAACCATC ACCCAAATCA
 851 AGTTTTTTGG GGTGAGGTG CCGTAAAGCA CTAAATCGGA ACCCTAAAGG
 901 GAGCCCCCGA TTTAGAGCTT GACGGGGAAA GCCGGCGAAC GTGGCGAGAA
 951 AGGAAGGGAA GAAAGCGAAA GGAGCGGGCG CTAGGGCGCT GGCAAGTGTA
 1001 GCGGTCACGC TCGCGTAAC CACCACACCC GCCGCGCTTA ATGCGCCGCT
 1051 ACAGGGCGCG TACTATGGTT GCTTTGACGA GCACGTATAA CGTGCTTTCC

FIG. 6

1101 TCGTTGGAAT CAGAGCGGGA GCTAAACAGG AGGCCGATTA AAGGGATTTT
1151 AGACAGGAAC GGTACGCCAG CTGGATCACC GCGGTCTTTC TCAACGTAAC
1201 ACTTTACAGC GCGCGTCAT TTGATATGAT GCGCCCCGCT TCCCGATAAG
1251 GGAGCAGGCC AGTAAAAGCA TTACCCGTGG TGGGGTCCC GAGCGGCCAA
1301 AGGGAGCAGA CTCTAAATCT GCCGTCATCG ACTTCGAAGG TTCGAATCCT
1351 TCCCCACCA CCATCACTTT CAAAAGTCCG AAAGAATCTG CTCCTGCTT
1401 GTGTGTTGGA GGTGCTGAG TAGTGCGCGA GTAAATTTA AGCTACAACA
1451 AGGCAAGGCT TGACCGACAA TTGCATGAAG AATCTGCTTA GGGTTAGGCG
1501 TTTTGCGCTG CTTGCGGATG TACGGGCCAG ATATACGCGT TGACATTGAT
1551 TATTGACTAG TTATTAATAG TAATCAATTA CGGGGTCATT AGTTCATAGC
1601 CCATATATGG AGTTCCGCGT TACATAACTT ACGGTAAATG GCCCGCCTGG
1651 CTGACCGCCC AACGACCCCC GCCCATTGAC GTCAATAATG ACGTATGTTT
1701 CCATAGTAAC GCCAATAGGG ACTTTCCATT GACGTCAATG GGTGGACTAT
1751 TTACGGTAAA CTGCCCACTT GGCAGTACAT CAAGTGATC ATATGCCAAG
1801 TACGCCCCCT ATTGACGTCA ATGACGGTAA ATGGCCCCGCC TGGCATTATG
1851 CCCAGTACAT GACCTTATGG GACTTTCCTA CTTGGCAGTA CATCTACGTA
1901 TTAGTCATCG CTATTACCAT GGTGATGCGG TTTTGGCAGT ACATCAATGG
1951 GCGTGGATAG CGGTTTGA CTACGGGGATT TCCAAGTCTC CACCCCATG
2001 ACGTCAATGG GAGTTTGTTT TGGACCAAAA ATCAACGGGA CTTTCCAAAA
2051 TGTGTAACA ACTCCGCCCC ATTGACGCAA ATGGGCGGAA TTCCTGGGCG
2101 GGACTGGGGA GTGGCGAGCC CTCAGATGCT GCATATAAGC AGCTGCTTTT
2151 TGCCTGTA CTGGTCTCTT GGTAGACCA GATCTGAGCC TGGGAGCTCT
2201 CTGGCTAACT AGAGAACCCA CTGCTTAAGC CTCAATAAAG CTTCTAGAGA
2251 TCCCTCGACC TCGAGATCCA TTGTGCTGGC GCGGATTCTT TATCACTGAT

FIG. 6 (con't)

2301 AAGTTGGTGG ACATATTATG TTTATCAGTG ATAAAGTGTC AAGCATGACA
 2351 AAGTTGCAGC CGAATACAGT GATCCGTGCC GCCCTAGACC TGTGAACGA
 2401 GGTCCGGCGTA GACGGTCTGA CGACACGCAA ACTGGCGGAA CGGTTGGGGG
 2451 TTCAGCAGCC GCGGCTTTAC TGGCACTTCA GGAACAAGCG GCGGCTGCTC
 2501 GACGCACTGG CCGAAGCCAT GCTGGCGGAG AATCATAGCA CTTCGGTGCC
 2551 GAGAGCCGAC GACGACTGGC GCTCATTCT GACTGGGAAT GCGCGCAGCT
 2601 TCAGGCAGGC GCTGCTCGCC TACCGCCAGC ACAATGGATC TCGAGGGATC
 2651 TTCCATACCT ACCAGTTCTG CGCCTGCAGG TCGCGGCCGC GACTCTAGAG
 2701 GATCTTTGTG AAGGAACCTT ACTTCTGTGG TGTGACATAA TTGGACAAAC
 2751 TACCTACAGA GATTTAAAGC TCTAAGGTAA ATATAAAATT TTAAGTGTA
 2801 TAATGTGTTA AACTACTGAT TCTAATTGTT TGTGTATTTT AGATTCCAAC
 2851 CTATGGAAC TATGAATGGG AGCAGTGGTG GAATGCCTTT AATGAGGAAA
 2901 ACCTGTTTTG CTCAGAAGAA ATGCCATCTA GTGATGATGA GGCTACTGCT
 2951 GACTCTCAAC ATTCTACTCC TCCAAAAAAG AAGAGAAAGG TAGAAGACCC
 3001 CAAGGACTTT CCTTCAGAAT TGCTAAGTTT TTTGAGTCAT GCTGTGTTTA
 3051 GTAATAGAAC TCTTGCTTGC TTTGCTATTT ACACCACAAA GGAAAAAGCT
 3101 GCACTGCTAT ACAAGAAAAT TATGGAAAAA TATTCTGTAA CCTTTATAAG
 3151 TAGGCATAAC AGTTATAATC ATAACATACT GTTTTTTCTT ACTCCACACA
 3201 GGCATAGAGT GTCTGCTATT AATAACTATG CTCAAAAATT GTGTACCTTT
 3251 AGCTTTTTTAA TTTGTAAAGG GGTTAATAAG GAATATTTGA TGTATAGTGC
 3301 CTTGACTAGA GATCATAATC AGCCATACCA CATTTGTAGA GGTTTTACTT
 3351 GCTTTAAAAA ACCTCCACCA CCTCCCCCTG AACCTGAAAC ATAAATGAA
 3401 TGCAATTGTT GTTGTTAACT TGTATTATGC AGCTTATAAT GGTTACAAAT
 3451 AAAGCAATAG CATCACAAAT TTCACAAATA AAGCATTTTT TTCACTGCAT

FIG. 6 (con't)

3501 TCTAGTTGTG GTTTGTCCAA ACTCATCAAT GTATCTTATC ATGTCTGGAT
 3551 CCTGTGGAAT GTGTGTCAGT TAGGGTGTGG AAAGTCCCCA GGCTCCCCAG
 3601 CAGGCAGAAG TATGCAAAGC ATGCATCTCA ATTAGTCAGC AACCAGGTGT
 3651 GGAAAGTCCC CAGGCTCCCC AGCAGGCAGA AGTATGCAAA GCATGCATCT
 3701 CAATTAGTCA GCAACCATAG TCCCGCCCCT AACTCCGCCC ATCCCGCCCC
 3751 TAACTCCGCC CAGTTCCGCC CATTCTCCGC CCCATGGCTG ACTAATTTTT
 3801 TTTATTTATG CAGAGGCCGA GCGCGCCTCG GCCTCTGAGC TATTCCAGAA
 3851 GTAGTGAGGA GGCTTTTTTG GAGGCCTAGG CTTTTCGAAA AAGCTAATTC

FIG. 6 (con't)

1 ..GGAGAGTC TGACCACCAT GCCACCTCCT CGCCTCCTCT TCTTCCTCCT
 51 CTTCTCACC CCCATGGAAG TCAGGCCCGA GGAACCTCTA GTGGTGAAGG
 101 TGGAAGAGGG AGATAACGCT GTGCTGCAGT GCCTCAAGGG GACCTCAGAT
 151 GGCCCCACTC AGCAGCTGAC CTGGTCTCGG GAGTCCCCGC TTAAACCCTT
 201 CTTAAACTC AGCCTGGGGC TGCCAGGCCT GGAATCCAC ATGAGGCCCC
 251 TGGcCATCTG GCTTTTCATC TTCAACGTCT CTCAACAGAT GGGGGGCTTC
 301 TACCTGTGCC AGCCGGGGCC CCCCTCTGAG AAGGCCTGGC AGCCTGGCTG
 351 GACAGTCAAT GTGAGGGCA GCGGGAGCT GTTCCGGTGG AATGTTTCGG
 401 ACCTAGGTGG CCTGGGCTGT GGCCTGAAGA ACAGGTCCTC AGAGGGCCCC
 451 AGCTCCCCTT CCGGAAGCT CATGAGCCCC AAGCTGTATG TGTGGGCCAA
 501 AGACCGCCCT GAGATCTGGG AGGGAGAGCC TCCGTGTGTC CCACCGAGGG
 551 ACAGCCTGAA CCAGAGCCTC AGCCAGGACC TCACCATGGC CCCTGGCTCC
 601 AACTCTGGC TGTCTGTGG GGTACCCCT GACTCTGTGT CCAGGGGCC
 651 CCTCTCCTGG ACCCATGTGC ACCCAAGGG GCCTAAGTCA TTGCTGAGCC
 701 TAGAGCTGAA GGACGATCGC CCGCCAGAG ATATGTGGGT AATGGAGAGC
 751 GGTCTGTTGT TGCCCCGGC CACAGCTCAA GACGCTGGAA AGTATTATTG
 801 TCACCGTGGC AACCTGACCA TGTATTCCA CCTGGAGATC ACTGCTCGGC
 851 CAGTACTATG GCACTGGCTG CTGAGGACTG GTGGCTGGAA GGTCTCAGCT
 901 GTGACTTTGG CTTATCTGAT CTTCTGCCTG TGTTCCCTTG TGGCATTCT
 951 TCATCTTCAA AGAGCCCTGG TCCTGAGGAG GAAAAGAAAG CGAATGACTG
 1001 ACCCCACCAG GAGATTCTTC AAAGTGACGC CTCCCCCAGG AAGCGGGCCC
 1051 CAGAACCAGT ACGGGAACGT GCTGTCTCTC CCCACACCCA CCTCAGGCCT
 1101 CGGACGCGCC CAGCGTTGGG CCGCAGGCCT GGGGGGCACT GCCCCGTCTT
 1151 ATGGAAACCC GAGCAGCGAC GTCCAGGCGG ATGGAGCCTT GGGGTCCCGG

FIG. 12

1201 AGCCGCCGGG AGTGGGCCCA GAAGAAGAGG AAGGGGAGGG CTATGAGGAA
1251 CCTGACAGTG AGGAGGACTC CGAGTTCTAT GAGAACGACT CCAACCTTGG
1301 GCAGGACCAG CTCTCCCAGG ATGGCAGCGG CTACGAGAAC CCTGAGGATG
1351 AGCCCCTGGG TCCTGAGGAT GAAGACTCCT TCTCCAACGC TGAGTCTTAT
1401 GAGAACGAGG ATGAAGAGCT GACCCAGCCG GTCGCCAGGA CAATGGACTT
1451 CCTGAGCCCT CATGGGTCAG CCTGGGACCC CAGCCGGGAA GCAACCTCCC
1501 TGGGGTCCCA GTCCTATGAG GATATGAGAG GAATCCTGTA TGCAGCCCCC
1551 CAGCTCCGCT CCATTGGGGG CCAGCCTGGA CCCAATCATG AGGAAGATGC
1601 AGACTCTTAT GAGAACATGG ATAATCCCGA TGGGCCAGAC CCAGCCTGGG
1651 GAGGAGGGGG CCCCATGGGC ACCTGGAGCA CCAGGTGATC CTCAGGTGGC
1701 CAGCCTGGAT CTCCTCAAGT CCCCAAGATT CACACCTGAC TCTGAAATCT
1751 GAAGACCTCG AGCAGATGAT GCCAACCTCT GGAGCAATGT TGCTTAGGAT
1801 GTGTGCATGT GTGTAAGTGT GTGTGTGTGT GTGTGTGTGT GTGTGTGTGT
1851 ATACATGCCA GTGACACTTC CAGTCCCCTT TGTATTCCTT AAATAAACTC
1901 AATGAGCTCT TCCAAAAAAA AAAA

FIG. 12 (con't)